

Canadian Fenianism Doomed.

The Ottawa correspondent of the New York Times writes: "Mr. Cartier's declaration in the House of Commons that the murder of McGee was the death blow to Fenianism in Canada was no idle threat. Except the fact that Whelan is a Fenian, and associates with Fenians, there is as yet no direct proof made public that this organization is in any way connected with the assassination. But the unanimous voice of the people is that McGee lost his life through his opposition to Fenianism, and until they have positive proof to the contrary they will refuse to acquit that organization of complicity in the murder. It has generally been understood that the government have all along had full information, through their detectives, of the existence and doings of Canadian Fenians, and from the nature of that information, they asked, and obtained from parliament, this session, a further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

But they have hitherto treated Canadian Fenianism as a thing too insignificant for official interference, as an organization which, if left alone, would ultimately die of its own inherent folly, and have been content merely to keep a sharp watch upon its doings. Now, their policy in that respect is completely changed. The murder of McGee has been the signal for a crusade against Fenianism which will not stop till it has driven every vestige of the detestable organization from the country. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus gives the government full power, and that power they will not be slow to use. Already a number of arrests have been made, and a Fenian lodge discovered in Montreal, with the roll of members' names. Detectives are scattered over the whole country, and every one suspected is placed under arrest. No doubt, in the excited state of public feeling, many an innocent person will suffer the torture of a cruel suspicion, if not something worse. I only give expression to the almost universal feeling here when I say that the day of trifling with Canadian Fenianism, of treating it as a thing too insignificant for official touch must come to an end. From one end of Canada to the other there comes a demand that Fenianism must be crushed out of the country by the strong arm of the law, that the last few years of uneasy, unsettled state of semi-security must no longer exist; and that if there are traitors plotting in their midst they must be delivered up to justice. The authorities are proceeding cautiously but determinedly. They hold their examinations in secret, but from what is known, there is reason for believing that not only is the plot to assassinate McGee being revealed, but that also the heart of Canadian Fenianism is being laid bare. It would be strange among the many arrested, the hope of pardon and the lust of gold will not induce some of them to betray their comrades. What will be done with the parties arrested has not yet been determined, but the appointment of a special commission to try them is talked of. At any rate, when the trial takes place exciting times may be expected.

Terrible Accident.

ONE MAN KILLED AND TWENTY WOUNDED.

Last evening another was added to the series of terrible accidents which have occurred in and about the city within a few weeks. It occurred in a building known as Healey's Hall, No. 543 Archer avenue, where the giving way of the second floor precipitated a large number of persons, nearly three hundred in number, into the cellar. A large audience of enthusiastic Irishmen were gathered at a grand meeting of the Fenian organization, at which Gen. O'Neil, Mr. Gibbons and other leaders of the body were present. Mr. Gibbons was in the middle of an exciting appeal to his countrymen, when the main floor of the building gave way with a loud crash, carrying with it the posts which supported the floor of the hall above, which also fell under the great weight of the audience, the timbers snapping like reeds, and the whole multitude being precipitated with broken beams and boards upon the cellar below, a distance of some eighteen feet. A billiard room occupied the main floor, and several men were engaged in playing at the time, but fortunately none were injured, the inmates escaping through the windows. When the floor caved in, numbers who were near the windows saved themselves by jumping out of or clinging to them; and a few also who were in the extreme south-eastern portion of the building escaped uninjured. Immediately steps were taken for the rescue of the victims of this horrible catastrophe, whose cries and groans could be heard from the cellar. The lower floor had only partially broken away, and by entering the saloon the sufferers could be reached and assistance rendered. They were gradually drawn out, and it was found that the result was not so disastrous as was feared, although sufficiently terrible. One man was killed and some twenty more or less injured, though many of them slightly, and it is hoped none fatally. —Chicago Post, April 24.

News Items.

MAPLE SUGAR. — Mr. W. Degraw, of the township of Carleton Place, made this season, from 200 trees, 517 lbs of maple sugar, and 81 gallons of syrup. He himself gathered all the sap, and chopped all the wood.

REAL CATCHING. — A despatch from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, says that the steamer Mastiff had arrived at that port, from the ice, with 19,000 seals, and reports having been in company with the steamer Retriever, also with a full load. The latter vessel landed 18,000 seals last year.

MR. McGEHE'S WRITINGS. — The Montreal Gazette learns that Mr. McGehe has given authority of Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., Mr. T.K. Ramsey, and Mr. George Murray, to edit and publish his lectures, speeches, &c., of his late husband. The publication, which is of great public interest, will be for the benefit of the family. It will be, we understand, accompanied with a memoir of Mr. McGehe's life, founded upon authentic data; and such historical notes as will connect and make consecutive the different periods. The work will be published by subscription.

THE COURT OF REVISION.

THE COURT OF REVISION, which is just closed. About 100 people have, three times a week, partaken of her ladyship's bounty.

GENERAL PARKER. — We learn that the new Book of Regulations for Post-masters about to be issued by the Post-Office Department, will contain an instruction as follows: "The transmission of obscene or immoral books, papers, or publications, photographs, or prints, through the post, is strictly prohibited; and all packets containing such articles should be stopped and sent specially under cover to the Post-master general."

SUSPECTED ASSASSIN. — We learn from a private despatch that a shooting affray took place on Thursday night, at a low grocery at Point Edward. A sailor, whose name was not ascertained, but who belonged to the Canadian schooner Son & Heir, was seriously wounded. It is thought he will recover with only the loss of an eye. He lives in Port Huron. The would-be assassin's name is Reed. He was the fancy man of a Mrs. Brown alias Cook, proprietress of the establishment in which the affray occurred. When the news of the affair spread through the town, the inhabitants arose en masse, and completely demolished the saloon. —Detroit Post.

THE "THIEVES' PRAYER MEETING." — Some few weeks ago we gave the particulars of a case in which a Sabbath-school teacher was decoyed to a house in the neighborhood of the New Wynd, on the pretence that his services were wanted at a prayer meeting, and while there was robbed of his watch, some money, and a part of his clothing. Two women and two men were apprehended at the time as being concerned in the robbery; and a fifth of the gang—the one who induced the teacher to enter the house—has now been taken into custody. His name is Arthur McEwan. The whole party will be tried before the Circuit Court of Justiciary.

No fewer than six women have recently been elected on parochial boards in various parts of England. In the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, there are accounts of a religious movement which is almost entirely in the hands of women. They go about among the labouring people, read the Bible to them, and converse on religious topics with great enthusiasm. Several of them preach on Sundays, and among these a Miss Wilson, described as having a pleasing countenance and a winning way with her, is gaining some reputation as a pulpit orator. Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. McLaren, both wives of members of parliament, and Miss Taylor, daughter-in-law of Mr. Mill, are satisfied that the next time there parliamentary movement for the enfranchisement of women occurs, the weight of opinion it will secure will be far beyond general expectation. They are, however, not without fear that George Francis Train may presently appear in England as the champion of their cause.

AUCTION SALES.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, Hay, Oats, and sundry other articles, on Lot No. 1, 6th Concession of East Gwillimbury, the property of Mr. J. Graham. Ten months Credit for Farm Stock and Implements over \$5; Cash for the Hay and Oats. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock prompt. Patterson & Eckardt, Auctioneers.

* Parties getting Sale Bills printed at this office will receive a notice as above free.

DIED.

In Newmarket, on the 26th inst., CHARLES ALBERT infant son of Mr. Redmond Simpson, aged four months.

In Newmarket, on the 27th instant, ELLA GRACE, daughter of Mr. Joseph Elvidge, of Newmarket, aged 5 years and 10 months.

At the request of the family, the Rev. Mr. Brown will preach the funeral sermon on Sunday morning next.

In Newmarket, on the 28th instant, JOSEPH HENRY, son of Mr. J. S. Wetherell, aged 8 months and 22 days.

Newmarket Markets.

	April 29, 1868.
Flour # barrel	\$7 00 @ \$8 00
Fall Wheat # bushel	1 65 @ 1 75
Spring Wheat # bushel	1 65 @ 1 60
Barley # bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Oats # bushel	0 00 @ 0 58
Peas # bushel	0 75 @ 0 80
Dressed Hogs # 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 00
Beef # 100 lbs.	5 00 @ 6 50
Sheep, each	4 00 @ 5 00
Sheep # 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 5 50
Swine # each	0 50 @ 0 80
Potatoes # bushel	0 45 @ 0 50
Good Graft Apples # bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Butter # lb.	0 00 @ 0 25
Cheese # lb.	0 00 @ 0 12
Eggs per dozen	0 10 @ 0 12

Toronto Markets.

	April 28, 1868.
Flour # barrel	\$0 00 @ \$7 15
Fall Wheat # bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Spring Wheat # bushel	1 84 @ 1 68
Oats # bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Barley # bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Peas # bushel	0 90 @ 0 92
Dressed Hogs # 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 00

New Advertisements.



HORSE BILLS!

PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE! FROM THE LATEST DESIGNS OF CUTS, AT THE COURIER OFFICE. Village Lot For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for Sale, at a very low price, the Lot opposite R. Murray's Waggon Shop, being Lot No. 14, north side of Simcoe Street. For terms and particulars apply to NELSON JOHNSON, Mill Street, Newmarket. 19-4

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to engage during the coming summer, a person competent to superintend and perform such work as required at his place, including the surveillance of three small children. Good reference requested. A. BORNGOSSE. Sharon, April 13, 1868. 11-19

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE COURT OF REVISION WILL HOLD ITS FIRST SITTING ON THE ELEVENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, AT TWO O'CLOCK, P.M., IN THE COURT HOUSE, NEWMARKET.

For the purpose of hearing Appeals against Assessment, of which all persons are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly, E. P. IRWIN, Village Clerk, Newmarket. 18-1

A Cottage to Let, SITUATED on Gorham Street. Apply to Mr. Charles Gorham, or to Mr. Phillip Cook, Ringwood P.O. Newmarket, April 7, 1868. 16-3p

All Kinds of School Books! (NEW AND OLD SERIES.) At the COURIER OFFICE.

For Sale or to Rent, A FARM, near Newmarket, 150 Acres cleared. For further particulars apply at this office. March 24, 1868. 14-11

Mourning Paper & Envelopes OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, At the COURIER OFFICE.

Money to Lend. MONEY TO LEND at Reduced Rates, and on terms most advantageous to the Farming Community. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Expenses Moderate. Apply to J. W. COLLINS, NEWMARKET. December 20, 1867. 11-1

SMALL WARES, FISHING TACKLE, FIRE WORKS, &c. At the COURIER OFFICE.

What every Farmer Needs! AND OUGHT TO HAVE. THE Subscriber is manufacturing Anderson's Patent Reversible Duplex Harrow! The best ever made for all kinds of work. It never fails to cover all seed no matter how uneven the ground. The undersigned has the sole right for making them in this part of the country. They are as cheap as any other Harrows. N.B.—All kinds of farming implements on hand and made to order. * Call and examine for yourself at the Brick Shop on Main Street. JAS. S. WETHERELL. Newmarket, March 18, 1868. 13-3m

MEMORANDUM BOOKS, VERY CHEAP. At the COURIER OFFICE.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE! IN THE WORLD: DR. JODIN'S FRENCH COUGH LEVERS SHOULD be resorted to in all cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs. They are recommended with confidence to Ministers, School teachers, public Speakers, Singers, Auctioneers, &c. The Levers have been thoroughly tested in practice, and without a doubt, are better than any similar medicine yet introduced to the public. READ THE FOLLOWING: Halifax, N.S., Nov. 16, 1867. I have given Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers a full trial, and have little hesitation in saying that for a relief from hoarseness and sore throat, I much prefer them to either Bryan's or Brown's. T. W. CASEY, Lecturer to the R.W.G.L. of I.O. of G. Templars. Napanee, November 28, 1867. I have used Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers with great satisfaction and can confidently say, after testing them for weeks in special services, that I think them better than any other. JOHN S. CLARKE, Wesleyan Minister. Toronto, February 28, 1868. I have used Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers with great comfort before and after speaking. Some of my friends tried them also, and there is but one opinion, viz: they are invaluable to singers and public speakers. I consider your Levers the best remedy in the world for hoarseness and throat disorders. Please send me one box more. THOMAS MCMURRAY, Agent and Lecturer of the "Canadian Temperance Alliance." * These Levers are prepared with the greatest care, as to cleanliness, being entirely free from gritty substances. BLAKELY'S VERMIFUGE CANDIES. They are justly celebrated for the expulsion of worms from children, and contain only vegetable ingredients. The most wonderful cures have been effected by them, and they excel all others at present known. My child, fifteen months old, passed 82 worms after taking your worm candies, all the large size from six to thirteen inches long. MRS. ANNA WARREN, Napanee, Ont. MR. JAMES BLAKELY, Dear Sir—I have tried your Vermifuge Candies several times and found them the best ever made to expel worms; besides they are so pleasant to the taste that the most delicate child will take them willingly. BERNARD BRIDGE, Napanee. * Mothers make one trial. For sale at Bentley's, Souter & Co's, and C. H. Simpson's, Newmarket, and all Druggists throughout the Dominion. March 17, 1868. 13-1y

BRITISH WAREHOUSE!!



NEW SPRING GOODS

WM. & A. B. ORR WILL SHOW THE CONTENTS OF THIRTY-TWO PACKAGES OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, VELVETEENS, SILKS, REPPS, BROADCLOTHS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VESTINGS, EXHIBITION CLOTHS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING,

HEAVY STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES!

FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.,

Which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH.

SOME VERY CHEAP JOB LOTS IN STOCK.

* Two reasons why Wm. & A. B. Orr can and will sell cheaper than houses giving long credits:—First, We buy for cash in the best markets. Second, We sell for cash, and need no large profits to cover losses.

We now thank our friends and customers for the very liberal patronage shown us, and will strive doubly to merit it in the season.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Wm. & A. B. ORR. Newmarket and Stationery, 29, 1868. 1-11

JUS RECEIVED!

AND A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

GERMAN WINDOW CORNICES!

CURTAIN BANDS, KNOBS, &c.

Another Lot of Cutlery & Plated Goods,

AND A FEW SETS OF THE GENUINE ROOSTER COOPER TRUSS HOOPS!

1 Case Patent Reversible Locks.

OILS, PAINTS, WOODWARE, &c.

OUR PATENT AND TINWARE!

WITH THE ABOVE, STILL EXCELS IN QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS, ANY IN THE DOMINION.

Be kind enough to call and ascertain prices before purchasing. SYKES & ELVIDGE. Newmarket, March 11, 1868. 12-4

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS,

CONFECTIONERS, AND OTHERS.

THE INDIA & CHINA TEA COMPY

INVITE applications from druggists and others desirous to represent the Company in Towns and Districts not occupied. These famous Teas have met with unbounded favour wherever they have been introduced, and are sold in packets by the Company's Agents in every important town in the Dominion. Only one agent in each district. For particulars apply to the Canada Depot, No. 23, HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL. * NOTE—Every packet is protected by the Company's registered Trade Mark. Montreal, March 16, 1868. 13-4

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF

POCKET DIARIES FOR 1868,

All kinds of Purses and Pocket Books FOR SALE, AT LOW PRICES,

At the Courier Office,

NEWMARKET. G. M. Binns.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his far-famed Steel Mouldboard and Steel Landado PLOUGHS!

By the thousand. He sold 92 PLOUGHS last year. For the convenience and accommodation of his friends and customers in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, where his Ploughs are known to be superior to those of other makers, he has established an agency with Mr. MARSDEN, who will have always on hand a large supply of Ploughs which he will sell at manufacturer's prices, merely adding cost of transportation, either for Cash or on Credit. He invites attention to his

DOUBLE-LEVER GANG PLOUGH

The superiority of this Plough over all other Gang Ploughs can be readily seen. The head of the Plough is one inch higher than others, is less liable to clog with sods, and is strongly braced. It has two levers—one can be raised at a time, and the Plough regulated to suit uneven ground or ridges. The levers are so constructed that the Plough can be raised six inches out of the ground, and thus driven from one farm to another without danger of breaking.

L. BUTTERFIELD. Bradford. April 15, 1868. 17-4

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!

VERY GOOD AND CHEAP. At the COURIER OFFICE.

1868.



A. SOUTER & CO.,

GROCCERS,

TEA DEALERS

Wine & Spirit Merchants,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOR THE BEST

Groceries

Wines

Liquors

Drugs

Chemicals

Ginger Wine

Cordials

Pickles

Sauces

Canned Fish

Preserved Fruit

Orange Tonic

Cigars

— GO TO —

A. SOUTER & Co's.

WHOSE STOCK IS

Larger, Better Assorted

AND MORE

ADVANTAGEOUSLY PURCHASED,

THAN ANY

NORTH OF TORONTO.

A. SOUTER, W. TRENT,

MAIN ST., NEWMARKET.

Newmarket, Dec. 31, 1867. 1-11

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!!!

AS WE INTEND Enlarging our Premises, We now offer remainder of

STOVES

At Cost; AND EVERYTHING IN THE

HARDWARE LINE

AT PRICES

More Satisfactory Than can be obtained elsewhere.

The Whole must Positively be Cleared Out To make expense of moving.

SYKES & ELVIDGE. Newmarket, Jan. 22, 1868. 11-5

Money to Loan.

APPLY TO A. BOULTBEE.

J. H. JOHNSON'S

Sash, Blind, Door, and PLANING FACTORY

Is now in full operation.

A CALL FROM BUILDERS SOLICITED.

A Good assortment of MOULDINGS Always on hand.

N.B.—Custom Planing done at any time. SHOP—Corner Mill & Raglan-sts., NEWMARKET. January 23, 1867. 11-5

CARD.

A. SOUTER begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on him in past years, and to assure them under the new firm he will, as before, be ready to wait on them, and give them First-Rate Goods at a Low Price. Newmarket, Dec. 30, 1867. 2-11

JUST PUBLISHED, The CANADIAN SPEAKER

AND ELOCUTIONARY READER, COMPRISING a Choice Collection of Oration, Dialogues, and Poetry, suitable for School and College Recitations, and Public and Social Readings, with Introductory Remarks on the Principles of Elocution.—Edited and compiled by EDWARD HARTLEY DEWART. 226 PAGES. PRICE 75 CENTS. G. M. BINNS, Courier Office. Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1868. 10-11

BURK & HARRISON

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Newmarket and the surrounding country that they have purchased the entire BROOK-EL-TOWN of W. TRENT, and are now carrying on the business in all its various branches.

DRY GOODS!

OF THE NEWEST AND LATEST PATTERNS AND STYLES. GROCERIES! OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY. CROCKERY! IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

BOOTS & SHOES,

Are constantly being added; in fact everything new as the season may require will be found here in abundance, at prices that cannot fail to give the best satisfaction.

Clothing, Ready-made & Made to Order.

This department has gained great favor of late years under the management of

MR. ELI SPENOER,

Whose services have been secured by Messrs. BURK & HARRISON. He will be found ever ready to "Clothe the human form divine" in garments not to be surpassed for

Quality of Material, Make, and Lowness of Price.

They have also added to the establishment a

Boot and Shoe Manufactory

And this Department is under the immediate superintendence of

MR. ROBT. PREST,

So long and favorably known as the most thoroughly practical man in his line in the Province of Ontario. In

Ready-made Boots and Shoes

A heavy stock will always be found, of a Superior Quality, and the workmanship of every article, whether of their own manufacture or otherwise, will be FULLY WARRANTED.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

SIGN OF THE BIG T.

MAIN-ST., NEWMARKET. December 28, 1867. 1-11

CARD OF THANKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully return his most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during his seven years' business in Newmarket, and would solicit a continuance for the firm of Messrs. Burk and Harrison, in whose employ he now is, and who would here state that the public may rely upon a better article than he has heretofore been able to offer, having every facility at command for so doing.

ROBT. PREST, Boot & Shoe Maker. Newmarket, Dec. 29, 1867. 1-11

Poetry.
A Friend in Need.
There is something jolly in having a friend,
One of the genuine sort, I mean,
One of the men who will stand at your back,
When trouble strikes, and you are in a quandary,
And they say "for a friend for a friend,"
Not once in a while their smiles are seen,
Over the gloomy gulf of sorrow and lend.
Sharp on the winds with your howling taut,
Beating to reach your daily bread,
Economy minding a "full and by,"
Hastily patching with a cheerful eye
For temptation's sake which lay ahead,
While steady effort is handing the lead,
As you try to fetch your port;
All of a sudden the wind veers aft,
You square away with a good stiff breeze,
Weather the shoals that spot your heart,
And lay your course with a cheerful heart;
Under my tropic you're a friend,
That a friend in need is a favouring breeze,
That gives headway to a human crew.
Yes, there is something jolly in having a friend,
One whose shoulder is near your own,
When trouble looks cold and footless sneers,
Your true friend's grasp is a charm that there,
And the truth that thrills in that friendly tone,
Is wafted away to the great White Throne,
Above the abyss of sorrow and lend.

Miscellaneous.
Public Spirit.
There is nothing that helps a place along so rapidly as a proper exhibition of public spirit on the part of its citizens—especially of that portion of them who, from their wealth or the magnitude of their business operations, are in a position to make their influence felt for good or ill in the community. A man may be born, grow up, pass through life, and die in a place, and yet that place never receive one particle of benefit from his existence. He might as well have never lived! A turnip or a cabbage would exert just as favourable an influence on the public mind as he does. He exists, breathes, vegetates, makes money, perhaps, invests it where it will pay the best, and dies at last, and leaves his wealth, and that is all, to remind any one that he ever lived. He did nothing to help build up the place he called his home, he suggested no improvements, nor made any himself, and only thought how he could add a dollar to his bank account, or make his investments pay better than they had done before.
On the other hand, there are men who realize that life is given for some better purpose than the mere hoarding of money. They believe they have public as well as private duties to perform, and a portion, at least, of the wealth which they accumulate belongs, in some sense, to the community among whom it was accumulated. With this end in view, they seek investments at home instead of abroad; they purchase land and improve it; they erect dwelling houses and thus encourage immigration from other places; they enlarge their own business as fast as good judgment would seem to dictate, and give employment to as many mechanics as possible; they encourage others to enlarge their operations by loaning them means, or furnishing increased accommodations in the way of buildings or machinery. In these and many other ways they contribute to the growth and prosperity of the community to which they form a part. They give liberally in aid of the charitable and religious organizations of the place, and do it cheerfully, as though it were a pleasure rather than a mere duty. Such men are a blessing in the community. Their influence is like that of the sun and rain upon vegetation. Everything seems to smile at them; their path is marked with beauty, and flowers seem to spring up beneath their very feet.
And the influence of such men is not confined merely to what they do themselves. Man is an imitative creature. He is always seeking for models, and apt to follow them; be they good or bad. Genuine original men are scarce. Therefore he who sets a good example not only benefits his race by what he does himself, but he stimulates others to do good likewise, and the influence that starts in motion, goes on extending until it compasses the earth, perhaps. No man can tell when or where his influence will end, nor what form it will eventually put on. Now a public spirited man becomes a motive power to propel those around him who are capable of any motion at all. Some men are not. They are born to fill a small circle, and they cannot fill a larger one. Public spirit is not to be expected of such. They are milestones on the road to point the way they never travel themselves. Thus they serve their purpose, doubtless, but their position is not to be envied by live men, who have higher ideas of life. We have known some such men of whom it may be said they are fifty years behind the age. They are contented in the possession of personal comfort and ease; their thoughts are never troubled about public improvements, except it be the fear that they may be taxed to pay for them. What was good enough for their fathers is good enough for them.
One can conceive what a place would be if entirely controlled by such men—a Sleepy Hollow kind of paradise, devoted to the past, untroubled about the present, and never even dreaming of the future. If such men ruled the world, railways, telegraphs and labor-saving machines would be unknown, and we should eventually relapse into barbarism.
It is a duty men owe to themselves and their fellow men to encourage a liberal public spirit. It is the opponent of selfishness, enlarges the heart, and makes the world better and more fit for the residence of beings with souls. It increases the great sum of human happiness, and promotes the best good of the community and the world. A public spirited man is generally a safe guide to follow in matters affecting the temporal as well as spiritual good of the human race.

The Australian Aborigines.
A correspondent of the Obit Times who resided for a considerable time in Australia gives the following account of the aborigines of that country:
An regards their personal appearance, it is peculiarly disagreeable to the European. The ordinary height varies from about five feet four inches to five feet ten inches. They have long matted hair hanging down to their shoulders, through which a comb never penetrated since the day of their birth; beards to match, also matted, in some instances reaching down to their waists; very broad flat noses with a bone stuck through between their nostrils, horizontally; a large mouth, with two front teeth knocked out (according to a custom which they have); and very receding foreheads. They are rarely, if ever, clean-shaven, and the women only a kangaroo skin put on so that the opening in the side, one arm only being seen, and pinned at the shoulder with a kangaroo bone, answering as a pin. Their weapon of offence and defence consists of a spear about eight feet long, made of a hard wood called "Mulga," sharpened at the point, which they throw with wonderful precision; the boomerang, a semi-circular piece of wood about four feet long, sharpened at the outer edge, and, as most people know, they throw this weapon, which on leaving the hand of the thrower rises and falls until it reaches about 160 yards, when on failing to strike any object, it will return to the foot in a direct line; the waddy, a short club, which they either strike with, or throw, chiefly at wallabies (a diminutive species of kangaroo about the size of a hare). They also use this last weapon in duelling, which they carry out in a manner peculiar to themselves. The two combatants walk to the nearest creek or dry water-course, one of them carrying a waddy, when having chosen a suitable place for the encounter they toss for who is to have the first blow. The loser immediately holds down his head, receiving a blow of the waddy from the winner, who hands it to the other and so on, blow about, until one or other is rendered insensible, which usually does not happen for some time, as blackfellows' heads are proverbially thick.
Houses or huts are unknown to the Aborigines; when they camp for the night they erect a few branches to windward as a breakwind, with a fire lighted on the other side; and each family reposes between the fire and the branches along with their legs of half starved cubs, which they keep for the purpose of hunting; and so fond are they of those dogs, that it is no uncommon sight to see a Lubra, or black woman, with a child hanging to one breast and a pup at the other.
Most savages have some sort of religious feeling, but our friends have not a sign of it; and their connection with white bushmen does not tend to improve them in this respect, as the only thing they are taught, is to swear the most horrible oaths, and to drink brandy and gin. They have no idea of a Supreme being, but an indistinct notion of some spirit of evil, for whom they are frightened in the dark, termed "Mul-dah," or "Debil, Debil." So firmly do they believe in this, that it is next to impossible to get a black to stir from his camp fire at night. They imagine that all white men were black at one time, and that as soon as a native dies he turns into a white man; to use their broken English expression—"Black fellow tumble down, pinniny-time jump up all same white fellow."
In their merry moods they have a sort of national ballance called "Corrobory." A large fire being kindled at a short distance from their camp, the women form in a semi-circle near it, each with two waddies, which they strike together, accompanied by a singing noise, which serves as music to the orchestra; and the men dance (if so it may be called) round and in front of the fire, going through the most extraordinary contortions and gesticulations, each with a blazing fagot in his hand, for perhaps half an hour, when they subside into quiet, and retire to their camp perfectly lost in admiration and delight at their own performance.
Cannibalism is not so common as is generally supposed; they have weaknesses for certain portions of the human body, such as the fat about the kidneys and liver, although in one instance I observed a girl with a newly-born infant in her arms, which she had given birth to a few days previously, and on seeing her without it a day or two afterwards I enquired how fared the scion of the house of Black, when she informed me that it had died and she had eaten it!
The women alone mourn after deceased relations. On one occasion, when about two hundred natives attacked our station and shepherds, the manager and overseer rode to a creek about four miles off, where the natives were encamped; on their way they were surprised by the whole body of savages, who fired their spears, boomerangs, and waddies, wounding the manager on the back. The fire was returned by the whites, who shot ten natives, which had the effect of frightening them into submission. For days after, the women of the tribe might be seen going about with white clay covering their black hair, in token of mourning, and the night was made hideous by their dismal howlings and wails, which nearly died away sometimes, and then were renewed with fresh vigor.
There can be no doubt the race is fast becoming extinct; disease, formerly unknown to them, is carrying them off by hundreds, so that in all human probability the time is fast approaching when the native of Australia, who one hundred years ago hunted the kangaroo undisputed master of that continent, will be read of only as a thing of the past.
About eighty years ago, a motion was made in Parliament for raising and embodying the militia; and for the purpose of saving time, to exercise them on Sundays. When the motion was likely to pass, an old gentleman stood up and said: "Mr. Speaker, I have one objection to this—I believe in an old book called the Bible." The members looked at one another, and the motion was dropped.
THERE is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power. They speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues. They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, and of unspeakable love.

LETTERPRESS.
Tovar nothing that seems a saint.—Fetter.
Law Justice hold the balance, and Mercy turn the scale.
Kearney the price in Dublin estate is over £100,000 per annum.
The Liverpool Inhabitants are petitioning for a farthing legal postage for letters written and delivered within the borough.
A chessman in Mississippi was recently caught by a fitted fire-eater for carrying the woman of his choice to a rival.
An Indiana woman, tried to poison her neighbours' hens with strychnine. The hens didn't die, but a girl who ate their eggs did.
I took upon insolence as a sort of suicide; for the man is effectually destroyed, though the appetite of the brute may survive.—Osterfeld.
Squiremen use no other method of equity respect than by holding of it and if circumstances answers their purpose, as it does a highwayman's in regard to money.
The bodies of two white men were found hanging to a tree near Hernandez, Miss., a few days since. It is supposed they were horse thieves, who were hanged by the citizens.
A young lady has discovered the reason why married men, from thirty years and upward, are more or less bald. They scratch their hair off in dismay at their wives' long tail-ner's bills.
A 1,500-dollar diamond ring was recently found in a dead letter at Washington, had returned to the writer in England. It had been sent to New York, and was never called for.
Look not mournfully into the past—it comes not back again; wisely improve the present—it is thine; go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart.
AN EXCELLENT PUDDING.—A tea-cupful of cream, the same of butter well beaten, and a little salt, made into a stiff batter with flour, so that it will just pour out; tie in a cloth, and boil two hours.
SINCERITY.—Niece: "I'm writing to Clara Smith, aunt. Shall I say anything from you?" Aunt: "You may give her my love, dear. How I do dislike that girl, to be sure!"—Punch.
A LADY'S REPLY TO AN IMPERTINENT.—"Louisa, you're the brightest eyes, they look me through, just like a dart." "Do they, Sir Fop?" Louisa cries. "If so, I'm sure they see no heart."
"You ought to acquire the faculty of being at home in the best society," said a fashionable aunt to an honest nephew. "I manage that easily enough," responded the nephew, "by staying at home with my wife and children."
An enterprising bill poster in a western city has the following sign over his shopdoor. Go forth in haste with bills and paste, Proclaim to all creation, The men are wise who advertise, In the present generation.
We understand that the large sale of the Queen's "Highland Journal" has encouraged her Majesty to command its translation into French. The task has been committed by her Majesty to Madame Hocce, formerly French governess to the Princesses Beatrice, Louise, and Helena.
PENCIL OPINION.—A single snowflake—who cares for it? But a whole day of snowflakes, obliterating the landmarks, drifting over the doors, gathering on the mountain to crash in avalanches—who does not care for that? Private opinion is weak but public opinion is almost omnipotent.
An exchange tells how thieves met a gentleman walking the streets late at night with a box under his arm, and undertook to show him to an hotel. They relieved him of his box and ran off with it. The gentleman was a naturalist, and the box contained four rattlesnakes. Fancy the thieves' emotion when investigating their prize.
"HA!" is the interjection of laughter—"Ah!" is an interjection of sorrow. The difference between them is very small, as consisting only in the transposition of what is no substantial letter, but a bare aspiration. How quickly, in the age of a minute, in the very turning of a breath, is our mirth changed into mourning!—Fetter.
HAIL is at once the most delicate and lasting of our materials, and survives us like love. It is so light, so gentle, so escaping from the idea of death, that, with a look of hair belonging to a child or friend, we may almost look up to heaven and compare notes with the angelic nature—may almost say: "I have a piece of thee here, not unworthy of being now!"—Leigh Hunt.
BEEF TEA FOR INFANTS.—Take 1 lb best beefsteak, cut it into very small pieces, and put them into an earthenware jar with enough cold water to cover the meat; tie the top of the jar on, and put it into a saucepan full of hot water; place saucepan on the fire, and allow it to boil for three hours, by which time all the goodness of the meat will be extracted. This is the pure essence of beef. No vegetables or seasoning of any kind should be used for babies; a little salt only should be added.
A sick man observed to his wife, "My dear, I am not well to-day, will you be kind enough to prepare a light dinner?" "What will you have, Mr. P.?" "Apple dumplings." They were accordingly made, and Mr. P. sat down to a dish of eighteen. After having dispatched seventeen and a half, and showed strong indications of finishing the remaining morsel, a little urchin, son of his, cried out, "O, dad, give me that!" He very pathetically replied, "Go way, my son—dad is sick."

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